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INSCOM *Journal*

September/October
1985



Field
Station
**KEY
WEST**



Viewpoint

Leaders must be...

Loyal to the nation,
to what America stands for.
What we've stood for
in the past and
what we'll stand for
in the future.

Loyal to their unit.
Its officers,
its sergeants,
its soldiers,
its heritage
and missions.

Loyal to ideals
like courage,
competence,
candor,
commitment
and integrity.

Leaders must be ...
because followers
and other leaders
see
what they really are.

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INSCOM *Journal*

Still no peace along
the 38th parallel 2

The Challenge of
Prediction 3

Put the cork in the bottle,
the plug in the jug 5

Newspapers on the move 11

Writing for your
newspaper 13

Family Album 14

Special 'Pull-Out' Section:
Field Station Key West 15-34

Units 35-38

For Your Information 39-46

Sports 47-49

Our issue this month features Field Station Key West. Located in the land of beautiful sunsets, deep waters, and a rich historical past, Field Station Key West awaits our tour group. As we approach the rainbow's end, we instinctively know that Paradise is just a breath away. Let's venture forth and meet our host, Field Station Key West!



Still no peace along the 38th parallel

On July 27, 1953 in Panmunjom, negotiators signed a Korean cease-fire agreement officially halting the hostilities which ravaged South and North Korea for three years. The agreement established the 38th parallel as the dividing line for the two countries.

During the three years of fighting from June 1950 to July

1953, 33,629 American service members were killed in action. More than 27,000 of those were soldiers killed at places like Old Baldy, Bloody Ridge and Porkchop Hill. An additional 20,617 Americans died of noncombat causes. More than five-and-a-half million Americans served in the conflict which is estimated to have cost the United States more

than \$20 billion.

Soldiers received 78 of the 131 Medals of Honor awarded for action in Korea and 20 battle streamers were added to the Army colors.

A tenuous truce has remained in effect since the signing of the armistice, a truce broken time and again by the North Koreans.

On Aug. 18, 1976, in perhaps the most blatant violation of the truce agreement, North Korean guards murdered two American officers in the Joint Security Area (JSA) at Panmunjom. Capt. Arthur G. Bonifas and 1st Lt. Mark T. Barnett, both assigned to a United Nations Command (UNC) unit, were killed and nine other UNC personnel injured when they were attacked by approximately 30 North Koreans armed with axes and metal pipes. The UNC soldiers had been trimming a tree in the JSA.

The tree was reduced to a stump two days later by UNC personnel.

More than a dozen tunnels under the demilitarized zone (DMZ) have been discovered over the past 10 years. All of them originated in North Korea and some extend several thousand yards into the Republic of Korea. When confronted with evidence of the discovery of these tunnels, the North Koreans have consistently denied their presence.

Today, a cold war exists along the DMZ—a strip of land belonging to no one and guarded on the south by U.S. and Republic of Korea soldiers, and on the north by North Korean forces. About 28,500 U.S. soldiers are stationed in Korea, the majority with the 2nd Infantry Division.

(Editor's note: This is an ARNEWS release.)

"So, what do you do in the Army?"
"I'm in MI."
"MI?"
"Military intelligence."
"What do you do in military intelligence?"
"I can't tell you. It's classified."

How many times have you been asked these questions? And, how many times have you totally avoided answering? How often have you tried to sidestep the issue? Yes, we are all constrained when we are asked about our careers by the nature of our jobs—much, if not most, of what we do is classified. The service we perform for the Army, however, is not.

The biggest trap we fall into when asked about our jobs in military intelligence is trying to describe our own specialty/MOS/duty assignment without bordering on an actual or perceived security compromise. If we look beyond the specifics of our own career field, however, there are many general topics and categories of intelligence which we can more easily discuss.

The Challenge of Prediction

by Capt. Debbie Ciluaga

The United States Army Intelligence and Security Command employs some 12,000 military personnel in a large number of distinct career fields. We also have a number of people assigned to special details performing unique or more sensitive intelligence tasks. All of us, however, pro-

vide one major category of basic intelligence to our nation and its leaders—indications and warnings intelligence.

In a peacetime environment, our job continues with the same degree of vigilance as in time of conflict. Indications and warning intelligence is that information which alerts

or warns responsible national level authorities of a current or impending course of action by a foreign power which could be detrimental to the interests of the United States. Our job then, in peacetime, is to present a conclusion that a state or alliance of nations intends war and/or is taking measures



to enable it to go to war when we reason that to be the case.

To perform our job, first we must have the ability to recognize indicators, valid threat data, and warnings to which we will be exposed. We, in the intelligence community, could improve our track record, which has at times been damaged through our own avoidable error. To be totally competent in our fields we cannot rely solely on technical training. We must be well-versed in the history of hostile or potentially hostile countries and keep abreast of current world events on a social, economic, and political basis. Military indicators evaluated in a vacuum quite possibly will be interpreted incorrectly.

Second, we must constantly strive to maintain that degree of vigilance in peacetime which we would apply to our jobs if we were supporting our units in combat. It is far too easy to be lulled into a false sense of security by the "routine," the "normal," the "non-event." Only through alert recognition will we be able to eliminate the strategic and tactical advantage of the element of surprise. We, as an intelligence agency, are charged with the strategic warning of strategic and/or tactical attacks

on a world-wide basis. This is admittedly a large job to be performed with a steadily decreasing number of resources. The demands will grow as the time available to respond decreases; therefore, attention to detail, alertness, and vigilance will have a natural tendency to waiver. It will be only through personal commitment that the indicators, valid threat data, and warnings will continue to be recognized in a timely and responsive manner.

The hardest aspect of our job, however, is to maintain the courage of our convictions. Traditionally, operational commanders have distrusted intelligence warnings and estimates. Within our own community we may question the analyses and predictions of our fellow intelligence specialists. We must provide not only current intelligence, but generate and supply the earliest possible strategic warning of the capability or the intent of a hostile nation or alliance to take action. Many times this warning will be based on relatively incomplete facts and data, without anything concrete which you can show to a wary operational commander or a less than convinced co-worker. The intelligence analyst must hold to his convictions

when it comes to the dissemination of warning data. To be prepared for an event we believe will happen but ultimately does not take place is far better than not be prepared for an action which does occur and which we had reason to expect.

The risks and costs of taking preventative, comparable, or retaliatory action grow, as the possible opportunities and flexibility to take that action decreases the longer into the development of a scenario intelligence experts wait to produce and provide warning intelligence. We are charged with timely recognition, unwaivering vigilance, and the courage of our convictions in the protection of our country. The next time we field questions on what we do in the Army, or specifically in military intelligence, we might do well to explain our role in the national indications and warnings intelligence structure. Our part, however small, may someday be the key to an alert defense posture by our nation which will prevent a hostile action or allow us to be prepared to successfully meet and act against hostilities. This is a job we can and should do well but, most of all, a job we can be proud of.

Put the cork in the bottle, the plug in the jug

by Robert H. Williams,
Assistant News Editor,
The Washington Post

"Are you a friend of Bill Wilson?" It's an ordinary enough kind of question, and it's asked probably a thousand times a day somewhere in the world, and if it doesn't mean anything to you, it is a genial code phrase for at least a million people who know that the late Bill Wilson, also known as Bill W., was one of the co-founders of Alcoholics Anonymous (AA).

The question, innocent enough, helps one AA member identify another in social settings, stores, on the street and at the beach and in the work place. It is usually asked when one AA suspects that another person is also in the fellowship of Alcoholics Anonymous and wants to say hello in that context. The tip-off has to do with some of the outward signs that a man or woman has recovered from alcoholism through the granddaddy of all the self-help programs: a crispness of manner, a set of clear, attentive eyes and the confidence that comes with knowing exactly how and under what circumstances one has escaped an ugly life and an even uglier death.

What Alcoholics Anonymous is, is a million-plus souls walking the land freed from the fear of dying of a drug or alcohol overdose, dying an ugly death of bloated liver and yellowed skin, of fiery car crashes or gunfire, much of the latter self-inflicted. Every AA meeting consists of a handful, or more, of human beings who had, essentially, been written off by society as hopeless.

Something happened

Most AAs can tell you what day they had their last drink. Many can tell you the hour and minute. All lead up to telling you how they stopped with one version or another of two simple words: "something happened."

That "something" was celebrated in June in 114 countries around the world as the fellowship of Alcoholics Anonymous observed its 50th birthday. June 10, the half-century mark for AA, marked the exact beginning of Alcoholics Anonymous: with the last drink of Dr. Robert Holbrook Smith, a surgeon and co-founder of AA.

That "something" that will be marked has to do with the darkness that comes with the realization that a person has had his last possible ounce of alcohol, white wine, muscatel or scotch. As the bottom nears for an alcoholic, the normal reactions and feelings of a human being are replaced by an overwhelming fear—blind unreasoning fear of impending doom. At this stage the alcoholic may be afraid to leave the house, to drive a car, even to leave, yes, the bed. It is a fear of nothing and of everything, a dread that, possibly, retribution (for what?) is at hand.

And finally, after days or weeks or months or years of "maintenance" drinking, keeping enough alcohol in the system to stave off withdrawal symptoms (such as convulsions, DTs and hallucinations), in the words of the immortal Roberto Duran, the alcoholic will simply say "no mas, no mas," and stop it.

He may accompany this act of the last drink with the magical three words: "please help me."

This can be reduced to two words, and then one, "help," and then, AAs will tell you, it



is possible to begin the recovery from fear, guilt, anxiety, rage and, if the alcoholic is lucky, many of the physical impairments that go along with alcoholism.

What AA offers to the person who has decided not to drink anymore is in the words of the preamble that is read at the start of every AA meeting. It begins: "Alcoholics Anonymous is a fellowship of men and women who share their experience, strength and hope with each other that they may solve their common problem and help others to recover from alcoholism."

Meetings

There is little organization in AA, and it has been called the anarchy that works. Groups form, almost spontaneously, and find a place to meet. Many

groups meet in church basements, in office buildings, in recreation centers.

At the basic "closed" (members-only) AA meeting a leader presides, reading the preamble, choosing a topic for discussion, or amplifying on whichever of the 12 steps of AA is to be discussed that hour. Generally, the leader will relate the subject (it may be "gratitude," or "tolerance," or even "how did your day go?") to his own life and drinking experiences, and tell part of his "drunkalogue" to the group, which may number from five or six to as many as 40 to 50 or more members.

Each person in the meeting, then, may have the chance to address the subject, or just "dump," if he chooses, telling of a current problem with wife, dog, car, lover, boss or cab

driver. Most experienced AAs say they find most of their problems within themselves, and that the catharsis of "dumping" helps the solution to present itself.

"Open" meetings, which may be attended by anyone (few sightseers are reported at meetings around Washington), are less candid and more general in nature than the closed meetings, and at the third type of meeting, the "open speakers' meeting," a leader might bring two alcoholics who will each tell his story for about half an hour: how he began drinking, what it was like, how he got to AA and how life is today. Almost invariably, the point of surrender to the powerlessness over alcohol is expressed in a phrase very close to "something happened."

Bill W.

The story of this remarkably successful organization starts with William G. Wilson, a riches-to-rags stockbroker and Wall Street hustler. He had been diagnosed as a hopeless, chronic alcoholic, doomed to endless hospitalizations; and then death or insanity. In one of these hospitals, Wilson in November 1934 had what he described later as a spiritual experience; he never had another drink.

He had been hospitalized several times before, and this last time, in October, he was 39, drunk, impotent, angry and depressed, and after a flash of light that filled his room, he was to live a life of service to others and die sober in Miami Beach on Jan. 24, 1971, at the age of 75, at which time his full name, picture and story were carried by the media worldwide for the first time. He had been, well, anonymous.

After preliminary recovery, but still shaky (experts in the field of alcoholism estimate that it takes a month of sobriety for every year an alcoholic drank just to clear his system of the physical effects of booze), Bill W. went to Akron on a business trip. The trip turned out to involve results other than what our protagonist had expected. And he found himself craving a drink, a typical alcoholic response to unexpected events. He knew he would drink again unless—unless what? Then it came to him that if he could find another alcoholic to talk to, perhaps the two of them could do what he alone could not.

Dr. Bob

He made a few telephone calls, and through a rather involved route found “Dr. Bob” Smith, another “hopeless” alcoholic.

Bill W. had been exposed to Oxford Group, a sort of spiritual predecessor of AA, which had only had limited success in helping anyone get sober. One of the things he had learned is that an alcoholic will listen to another alcoholic who knows what he’s talking about when it comes to booze, and no one else. And in Akron that evening in May 1935—dry only a few months—Bill W. knew he was doomed if he could not find another alcoholic, drinking or not, to talk to and, if possible, help.

So exactly what transpired between Bill W. and Dr. Bob—who had been drinking alcohol since medical school—was that the latter found that he was not alone nor was his problem unique, and that here was somebody who had been there and knew the territory and could show him a way out. Bill W. wore



the mantle of total credibility. And Bill W. not only found an alcoholic to help. In the course of helping Dr. Bob, he lost his desire to have just one drink.

That seems to be the basis for the simple magic of AA: the laughter in the rooms where anonymous alcoholics gather is the laughter of those who have been at the gates of hell and been restored; the men and women there laugh at their own problems and understand those of the newcomer.

The founding date of June 10, 1935, for Alcoholics Anonymous was selected because that was the day of Dr. Bob's last drink. The last drink Dr. Bob had was a bottle of beer that Bill W. slipped to the good surgeon who was on his way into the hospital to perform an operation. This last drink was to steady his hand.

Dr. Bob was to die, sober, in November 1950, 15 years later. It is estimated that he personally treated more than 5,000 alcoholics during that period of his life, at no charge, and that he was never free of the compulsion to drink until his last breath, a rarity among those who recover from alcoholism in the fellowship he helped create.

His last words to Bill W. were said with a wink: "Remember, Willie, don't louse it up. Keep it simple."

AA's simplicity

The remarkable thing about AA is how it has been kept simple and functional by its members—men and women who are notorious for their talents at complicating, say, a two-car funeral.

The simple part of AA is that it offers 12 steps to recovery, the 12 steps that have formed the basis for almost every other program of "self-help,"

including Neurotics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, Impotents Anonymous and similar groups for overeaters, cancer victims and gamblers.

The steps are all "suggested," and recognize the alcoholic tendency to resist authority in whatever uniform it appears. And alcohol is mentioned in only one of them, the first: "We admitted we were powerless over alcohol, and that our lives had become unmanageable." It is suggested to newcomers that this step is the only one of the 12 that can ever be done perfectly.



The awakening and the surrender

An AA member has got to cut some sort of deal with himself and a "higher power" about the business of drinking. Bill W. said he had a literal spiritual experience, with a blinding flash of light. Most AAs enjoy what is called a spiritual "awakening," a simple coming to accept that there is a power greater than one's self, a power that can lift the compulsion to drink alcohol and, by extension, much, much more.

So a prospective AA member is told that yes, the AA program might work for him if he stopped drinking, and it is usually at this time that "something happened."

It might be in the middle of a moonless night when a man who had been unable to go without an infusion of ethanol for four hours for the past 10 years pours his white wine (reduced to this from half a gallon of bourbon a day because of decreased tolerance) back into the jug and decides to be serious about not drinking. "Something happened," he will report after a comfortable period of sobriety.

Or a housewife who has been chained by scotch whiskey to her isolated bed for five years might look through the cobwebs of a treatment center window and know that all she has to do is go downstairs and join the group to begin her recovery. "Something happened," she will report after she has taken some new place in society.

The "something" is that, when an alcoholic is able to admit utter defeat and utter powerlessness over alcohol, he is stripped, at least temporarily, of that will power that has failed him so often and so dramatically. He is forced to rely on something else: a power greater than himself.

AA emphasizes to newcomers that this decision to stop drinking need be only for today. You can drink tomorrow, if you choose, but just for today you don't have to. This is very simple stuff, but remarkably effective with people who for years had begun every grocery list with liquor.

Now Alcoholics Anonymous is not your run-of-the-mill social gathering, and I have never heard of anybody saying, for instance, that "the bowling alley seems too crowded tonight; why don't we go see what one of these AA meetings is like?"

If some kind of black light were to be rigged at the door

of one of those church basements, it would certainly detect a footprint on the seat of the pants of almost everybody coming in, at least for the first visit. The footprint might be that of a spouse, a lover, or a judge, but more frequently an employer, because the job, ergo the wherewithal, is that important.

But those who get there and stay find that once they have admitted that they are powerless over alcohol there is some help. It begins there, with the surrender. The AAs don't ask anybody to believe in God, or anything else. What you can believe is that yesterday morning you had to have a drink to get your day started and today you didn't.

This is where the magic begins, magic in terms of the workings of the mind and soul. As it begins to dawn on a new AA member that he hasn't had a drink now for a day—two days, a week, 10 days, what? a month—he can see that although the rest of the steps do not mention alcohol, they have built into them a formula for stripping away the sorts of thinking and behavior that led to the compulsive drinking that led to the swollen liver and the red eyes that looked back at a hated face in the mirror.

Don't drink, say your prayers and get to a meeting is the admonition given to new members. There is more advice to come:

—Get a sponsor (someone to begin to trust, for once in your life, and explain to you what the program is and maybe tell you the next thing to do is brush your teeth).

—Read the big book. ("Alcoholics Anonymous," written by Bill W. and Dr. Bob and the first 100 AAs to get sober. It was first published two years



after AA's founding; it sold its 4 millionth copy this last winter.)

—Keep coming back, keep it simple, first things first, easy does it, one day at a time, until the cynical drunk begins to suspect he's a victim of a bumper-sticker mentality.

He is also told he should get to a meeting a day for at least 90 days. At the end of that, he may be told, if he isn't fully satisfied, "your misery will be fully refunded."

It isn't hard to find 90 meetings in 90 days in the D.C. area. There are an estimated 1,000 meetings a week here now.

The magic of AA

The magic of AA is simply a relationship between people that works. Psychologically, it involves a sort of transference that would make most shrinks suicidal and envious. As a prospective fellow of AA begins to recover from the effects of continued digestion of a toxic substance, he looks around and usually "connects" with one

person in that meeting. That person will have the certain something—the clear eye, the stride, the self-confidence and the self-esteem and the apparent joy of living. He will express this in what he says during the meeting and afterward. And the newcomer will want all those things.

This may be the person the newcomer asks to be his "sponsor"—a member more senior in terms of years of sobriety who is available to steer the newcomer into the steps of the program and provide a ready ear for all sorts of personal problems, the way Bill W. learned with Dr. Bob.

This connection need go nowhere, not even sponsorship. But once made, it is transferable, first to several members of the group and then to the group itself. (Many AAs urge newcomers who consider themselves atheists or agnostics to use the group as a power greater than themselves for the time being.) In extreme cases of recovery, the transference is then made from the

group to the entire AA fellowship and then, saints preserve us, to society in general.

This connection/transference is made during the meetings, where at the same time the underlying principles of the AA 12 steps are toyed with and examined and teased and discussed endlessly (but an hour at a time, the AA propensity in this is being able to start and stop meetings on time, unlike the churches many AAs fled). The principles, not so oddly, are tolerance, patience, honesty, openmindness, willingness, humility, gratitude and other things taught Boy Scouts but forgotten quickly by those whose reluctance to grow up emotionally can lead to serious chemical substance abuse.

Not everybody gets to Alcoholics Anonymous. There are an estimated 300,000 to 400,000 alcoholics in the Washington metropolitan area alone, according to Joe Wright of the Washington Area Council on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse. Of these, 35 percent, or 40 per-

cent at the outside, may touch a form of help, if nothing more than counseling with a clergyman, or AA, or perhaps formal treatment at a hospital. The other 60 percent will continue their course of untreated alcoholism to its abysmal end.

Of the lucky 40 percent, better than half will go back to the booze and stay there until dead or insane.

Of the remaining 20 percent, 10 will find and make the sobriety grade for three to five years, and the other 10 will vacillate in and out of AA (members call this "slipping" or "relapsing"), with five percent eventually getting more-or-less permanent, or at least long-term, sobriety in AA. A 1983 survey found 30 percent of the members were women, with 20 percent of all members under the age of 31.

And none of them will ever graduate. Nobody ever gets completely well in Alcoholics Anonymous. When you are cured, one old-timer said, they hang you on a hook in the

packing house. Nobody ever graduates, although many sober up and never go back to meetings. Sobriety is viewed there as a process, not an event. A few go back out there after long years of sobriety, and it is a lot harder for them to get back on track than it is for those who relapse early in their first brush with new found sanity.

See, the deal cut with a higher power in the middle of the night is to put the cork in the bottle, the plug in the jug. That is up to the alcoholic to do, a day at a time. The steps of the Alcoholics Anonymous program are intended to give the alcoholic a way of life based on gratitude to whatever that power was that made the dark go away.

(Editor's note: This copyrighted article appeared in the June 9, 1985 issue of *The Washington Post*. The Army News Service received permission to reprint it. The author is an assistant news editor of the *Post*.)





Newspapers on the move

by Deidre A. Hoehn

The month of September commemorates many events. September is Emergency Care Month and National Sight-Saving Month. Labor Day was September 2. September 28 was Native American Day. September 26 was dedicated to the Military Police Corps. The Battle of Antietam occurred September 17, 1862.

An item we use in our daily lives is also remembered in September—the newspaper. American Newspaper Week was celebrated the 23rd through the 29th of September.

Newspapers have been around America since 1690 when *Publick Occurrences both Forreign and Domestick* was published in Boston. This was the first American newspaper.

We see all types of newspapers now. There are the dailies that are delivered on our doorsteps—before many of us INSCOMers are even up.

County papers, usually published five times per week, are available in many areas. Coverage consists of anything from local politics to upcoming road repairs. Many of us are fortunate to live in communities that publish weeklies that provide us not only with community issues but also with upcoming yard sales. These are but a few of the newspapers available to us.

Another type of newspaper that we all are exposed to are the newspapers available through the Army. We know them as post newspapers, unit newspapers—and some even call them rags. But Army newspapers like all newspapers serve a very important function.

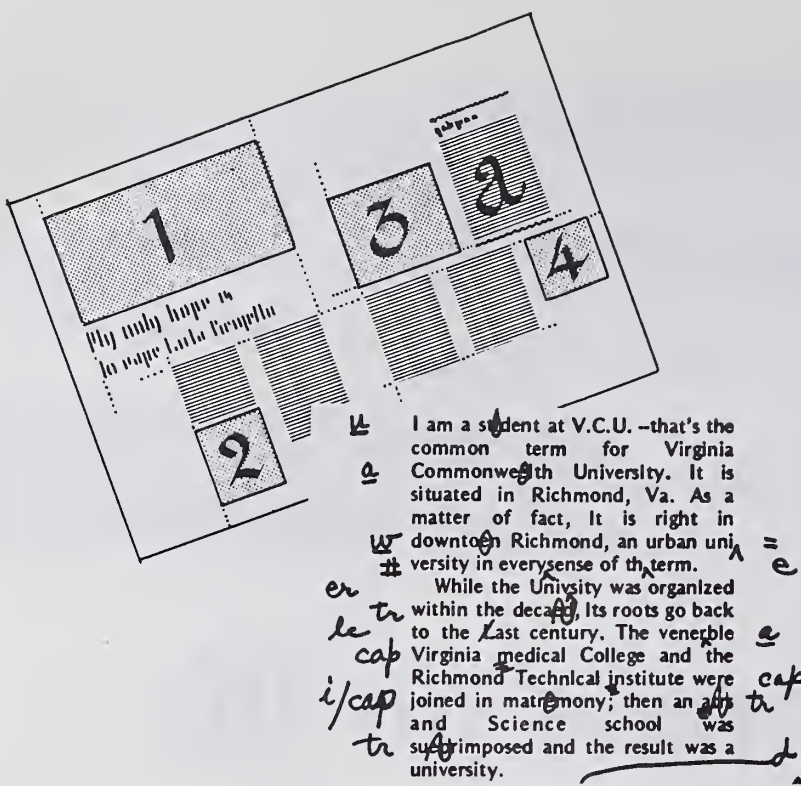
The function of a newspaper is to support the command by providing news and informa-

tion about DA and command problems which have an impact on the readership. A newspaper's goal, because it is a command information product, is to enhance performance and satisfaction with the Army.

The following newspapers are published by INSCOM units:

Alamo Wrangler (FS San Antonio), *Augsburg Profile* (FS Augsburg), *Caribbean Sentinel* (FS Key West), *Dagger* (66th MI Group), *Diogenes Review* (FS Sinop), *Field Station Voice* (FS Berlin), *Kunia Underground News* (FS Kunia), *Red Dragon* (501st MI Group), *Torii Typhoon* (FS Okinawa), *Vanguard* (VHFS), and *Write-On* (CONUS MI Group).

The difference between most Army newspapers and INSCOM newspapers is the size of the editorial staff. Almost all INSCOM newspapers have an editorial staff of one.



There are a few exceptions, however; some have two.

Submissions

Stringers

barracks or company, or cover the sports beat, theater, or community news. Generally a stringer writes no more than one article per issue. (If you ever wonder why your company, or your intramural sports event, was not covered in your newspaper, there probably is no stringer from your company or sports team.) It is easy to imagine the chaos an editor would encounter gathering material for the next issue without the help of stringers.

Editors often must explain their changes to individuals, sometimes higher ranking, who feel that they have been

Preparing galleys

Layout

no grip-and-grin photos, the artwork must not block the path the eye normally follows, etc. All of the golden rules are based on eye appeal. A layout is like a puzzle, all the pieces (text, headlines, artwork, photos, cutlines, etc.) must fit. When the pieces don't fit, the editor often must go back to revising the galleys so that the number of lines will make the puzzle possible.

When the layout is final (made-up pages), it must be proofread again. This time the text is being reviewed for completeness, ensuring that the pieces are still in the correct order, photos are with the correct story, cutlines are with the correct photos, etc., as well as for overall eye appeal.

"OK to print"

The final step before sending the made-up pages to the

printer is that the final approval must be obtained. In many newspapers, the editor does this. Often times, the public affairs officer or even the commander gives the final "OK to print." As any editor will tell you, if the final product is not given the "OK," the puzzle pieces must be reworked and almost never fit the second time around!

While the made-up pages are at the printer's, the editor often takes time to update the mailing list for the newspaper. This involves collecting changes, additions, and deletions that have been submitted over the month and integrating them into the mailing list and then coordinating with the distribution center.

By the time the newspaper is being distributed, the deadline date for articles for the next issue has arrived and the

process starts over.

Editors, also have their once a year requirements, their additional duty assignments, and their alligators. An editor must set up a stringer system and then keep it working, screen the mailing list, conduct readership surveys, submit the required forms to the post office, maintain cost data, and verify that the material has been coordinated with the security officer.

When all the steps are considered, the four or eight page unit newspaper you've been reading every month takes on a new light. The harassed editor who keeps asking, "Who's the stringer for your group?" is not trying to pawn off work but is only trying to make the overall appeal of your unit newspaper even better than it already is.

Writing for your newspaper

Do you want to be a stringer? Perhaps you'd like to write for your unit newspaper even though you're busy at your regular assignment.

As a stringer, you are expected to furnish your editor with news stories about people and events in your unit. You can also earn recognition for your unit and its personnel by alerting the editor to stories that have feature potential.

Feature articles require time, imagination and skill. Perhaps your editor has a trained writer at his disposal and is looking for ways to use his talent.

When making your rounds, keep an eye out for human interest stories. In addition to news stories, readers are interested in personnel stories with interesting families, pets, or hobbies.

Stories about personnel who are involved in humanitarian work or who have performed some lifesaving action are of great interest to the readers of our unit newspapers.

Examples of story possibilities might be:

- The photographer who likes to go scuba diving in search of buried treasure in his spare time.
- The master sergeant who joined the Army with a ninth grade education and stayed to complete his master's degree.
- The platoon leader who developed a fondness for snakes at Ranger school and now has a collection of poisonous vipers that rivals some of the world's leading zoos.
- The tech sergeant jet mechanic who spends his Sunday afternoon preaching sermons in local churches as an ordained minister.
- The solider who swam 100 yards in freezing water to save the life of a nine-year-old ice skater who had fallen through thin ice.

There are many story ideas in all parts of the world. Look for them, write stories, send them to your editor, and sit back and wait to see your work in print.

You are now a stringer!

Award is presented



Albert Waters was presented the Wood Badge Award by the Boy Scouts of America in a recent ceremony. The Award was presented upon completion of extensive leadership training. With Mr. Waters is wife Carolyn. (U.S. Army photo)

Mr. Albert Waters was recently presented the Wood Badge by the Boy Scouts of America. The presentation took place at Falls Church High School in the northern Virginia area.

Mr. Waters, Branch Chief of the Systems Support Management Branch, Automated Systems Activity at INSCOM, has been involved in scouting for over 25 years. His scouting career began in Philadelphia. Since then he has served as scoutmaster for various troops in the eastern part of the country. He is currently active in the northern Virginia area.

The Wood Badge, a distinct honor, was established in 1919 when Robert Baden Powell, founder of scouting, conducted an adult leadership training course, the forerunner of today's Wood Badge training. At the completion of the training course, Powell gave each participant one wooden bead from a necklace that he had taken from a captured African chieftain. These beads, small in size but high in esteem, are highly prized by trained scoutmasters.

The award, now presented at the completion of leadership training courses, became known as the Wood Badge. The Wood Badge has become a symbol of extensive leadership training and is known worldwide.



KEY WEST



Army at Key West

"I didn't know that the Army is in Key West!" is a statement made by some Key West citizens. Known or not, the Army is alive and well in Key West and will be for a long time to come!

In addition to U.S. Army Field Station Key West, other Army elements in the area include a Special Forces Detachment and the U.S. Forces Caribbean Command.

Field Station Key West, a small unit, is an important part of INSCOM. The field station was activated on October 27, 1981.

Key West is located at the Naval Air Station on Truman Annex. As a tenant of the U.S. Navy, members of Field Station Key West use Navy housing, medical, and recreational facilities. Family housing for officers is located at Trumbo Point while enlisted personnel are housed at Sigsbee Park and Poinciana. The houses and apartments, all two and three bedroom units, are air conditioned. Yards and playground areas are provided. Single or unaccompanied enlisted personnel live in Navy barracks that are within walking dis-

by Sgt. Patsy Johnson

tance of the Field Station on Truman Annex. Rooms at the barracks are equipped with a refrigerator, and microwaves are available for tenant use. There are no mess facilities available at Truman so personnel receive some rations.

Medical services are provided for Army personnel and their families by the Naval Air Station on Boca Chica Key, two islands away from Key West.

The commissary is located in Old Town Key West, just a few blocks from Truman Annex. It offers a savings over civilian markets for most products. Shoppettes, as well as barber and hair styling shops, are located at Sigsbee Park and Boca Chica. At Boca Chica, the base exchange carries a modest supply of merchandise but does not offer Army uniform items.

At reasonable rates, recreational services are provided through the Naval Air Station. Boating, fishing, and water sport rentals are available, as well as discount tickets to local theaters and other attractions. Swimming pools at Trumbo

Point and tennis courts at Truman Annex are available for those who wish to use them.

As for education, there is an elementary school in Sigsbee Park for dependent children and high schools in nearby Key West for older dependents. For adults, Florida Keys Community College offers two-year associate degree programs in various fields to include business, social and applied science, and the fine arts. Hobby interest and sporting classes are also offered, such as scuba diving and boating. Currently, about one-third of the unit's personnel is taking advantage of these educational opportunities. Day care centers provide services for working parents.

As for worship, Catholic and Protestant church services are provided at the Boca Chica and Truman Annex chapels and Jewish services are held at the synagogue.

Field Station Key West publishes a newspaper, called the *Caribbean Sentinel*, which updates the professional and personal needs of the soldiers and their families.



These are typical enlisted family quarters at Field Station Key West.



A view of Field Station Key West taken from the beach.



Sailing is part of the fun at Field Station Key West. (Photos by PH-3 Frank Mastroni and PH-2 Matthew McKenzie, U.S. Navy)



Military history of Key West

by Capt. Charles M. Frechette

Pirates had long used the Florida Keys as a base to prey upon shipping, and, also, for protection that the Keys offer in its geographical location.

In 1923, Commodore David Porter established a naval base in Key West for his 17-ship Anti-Pirate Squadron. Outmaneuvering these pirates in the tight inlets and coves of the Keys, Porter completely forced them off the Florida Straights, Cuba, and Puerto Rico.

With the rapid development of Key West as a major port and naval base, the U.S. Government began building lighthouses on Key West. An interesting bit of trivia is that Lt. George G. Meade's assignment, in the Florida area, was to oversee the construction of the first iron-pile lighthouse in the Keys.

As an Army engineer, Lt. Meade so satisfied the Lighthouse Board that he was charged with building two other lighthouses along the Keys' coastline.

Strategically, the importance of the Tortugas was not recognized until 1829. At that time, Navy Lt. Josiah Tattnall

pointed out that the Tortugas control navigation entering the Gulf of Mexico. For that reason, the U.S. Government fortified the reef islands, constructing Fort Jefferson on Garden Key.

Fort Jefferson was started in 1846 and, although work continued for almost 30 years, it was never finished. Federal troops occupied Fort Jefferson

throughout the Civil War but saw no action beyond firing a few shots at passing Confederate privateers.

Fort Jefferson served, primarily, as a military prison for captured deserters. After the war, some of the so-called "Lincoln Conspirators," were imprisoned at Fort Jefferson. Most famous of these men was Dr. Samuel Mudd, who



The fishing industry is a major part of Key West's economy. At the end of a day's fishing, some soldiers sell their catch to the local restaurants.



The Navy's only Combat Hydrofoil Squadron is assigned to the Naval Air Station. The hydrofoils patrol the Florida Straights and the Caribbean Sea. (Photos on these two pages were taken by PH-3 Frank Mastroni and PH-2 Matthew McKenzie, U.S. Navy)

unknowingly had set the broken leg of John Wilkes Booth.

Sentenced to life imprisonment, Mudd was pardoned in 1869 for helping fight the 1867 yellow fever epidemic that affected 270 of the 300-man garrison, killing 38. The Army finally abandoned Fort Jefferson in 1874, but periodically occupied it to support fleet deployments and military operations during the Spanish-American War. In 1935, President Roosevelt proclaimed Fort Jefferson a national monument and wildlife sanctuary.

Prior to the Civil War, the United States fortified Key West by constructing Fort Zachary Taylor, on the southwestern shore of the island. From this location, Fort Taylor controlled all approaches to the port of Key West. During

the Civil War, local sentiment favored secession from the Union. When the war broke out, Fort Taylor was secured and remained in the Union's possession throughout the war. Key West was an important outpost for the Union, guarding numerous blockade-running ships that were seized by the Union Navy.

These captured Confederate blockade-runners brought 299 valuable cargoes to Key West, where they were auctioned. Like Fort Jefferson, Fort Taylor was not actively used again until the Spanish-American War. Although modernized in 1898 by reducing its height (cutting it down to the second-floor level), and installing more sophisticated cannons, Fort Taylor never fired a shot in anger. Over the course of

the 20th century, Fort Taylor's cannons became obsolete. In 1947, the Army turned the fort over to the Navy. In 1973, Fort Taylor was designated a National Historic Landmark. The federal government deeded the fort over to the State of Florida in 1976, making the fort a State Historic Site under the management of the Florida Park Service.

In 1898, a U.S. battleship, the *USS Maine*, steamed from Key West to Havana on a courtesy visit. During that port call, she blew up, probably by accident. This so inflamed American public opinion that it seemed as if war were imminent. The wounded survivors of the *USS Maine* were brought to the island where many of her dead were buried in Key West. During the resulting

FS KEY WEST

Spanish-American War, the Navy's Atlantic Fleet was based in Key West. In World War I, a submarine base was established and construction of the Naval Air Station was started.

Between World Wars I and II, military personnel strength dropped to as low as 17 in 1932. Then, in response to the Nazi threat, the Navy reactivated Key West as a base in 1939, and later in 1944, established the Naval Air Station (NAS). In 1945, according to the Navy Department, there were 15,000 military personnel stationed in Key West.



Civil War cannons stand at Fort Taylor as a grim reminder of the War between the States.

Photos on this page were taken by PH-3 Frank Mastroni and PH-2 Matthew McKenzie, U.S. Navy.

In 1845, the United States Government constructed Fort Zachary Taylor as a means of controlling all approaches to the port of Key West. When the Civil War broke out, Fort Taylor was an important outpost for the Union, guarding numerous blockade-running ships that had been seized.





History of the Caribbean Sentinels

How did Field Station Key West come to be?

Our roots go back to the Cuban Missile Crisis, when the 326th ASA Company, from Fort Bragg, N. C., deployed to Homestead Air Force Base in October 1962.

The following year, the unit took on a more permanent status and eventually became the 6th U.S. Army Security Agency (USASA) Field Station in February 1964. The 6th USASA Field Station was later redesignated as Field Station Homestead, also known as Seminole Station.

By 1967, over 400 Army personnel were assigned to the unit. In 1974, the Single Service Executive Agent Concept was implemented and personnel strength was reduced to 19 members. When USASA was redesignated as INSCOM, Field Station Homestead soon became a subordinate command of CONUS MI Group. The Field Station was moved to Key West in July 1981 and, with a new mission, became fully operational on October 27.

FS Key West's Caribbean Sentinel crest blends military intelligence, history, and environment into one symbol. The military intelligence insignia



that outlines the crest, consists of three prominent features. The sun represents Helios, the Greek god of the sun, who could see and hear everything. The rose, an ancient symbol of secrecy, refers to the operations and activities of the MI branch, being conducted under circumstances forbidding disclosure. The dagger signifies the aggressive and protective requirements and the inherent danger of our mission. The center of the Caribbean Sentinel crest depicts

the long and proud history of the U.S. Army on Key West. The blue sea and sky signify the permanence of the Key West environment while the pelican and palm illustrate the characteristics of the homeland.

Since the establishment of Fort Taylor in 1845, the Army has consistently maintained a Key West garrison. As the most southern point in the continental limits of the United States, Key West is considered a tropical paradise.

FS KEY WEST



Bird's eye-view of Fort Jefferson in the Dry Tortugas. Fort Jefferson served as a military prison for captured deserters during the Civil War. After the war, some of the so-called "Lincoln Conspirators" were imprisoned at Fort Jefferson. Most famous of these men was Dr. Samuel Mudd, who unknowingly had set the broken leg of John Wilkes Booth.



Naval Air Station, Key West, Florida. (Photo by Michael Byers)



Along with other Army personnel, one senior NCO from Field Station Key West is assigned to the U.S. Forces Caribbean. (Unless otherwise indicated, photos on these pages were taken by PH-3 Frank Mastroni and PH-2 Matthew McKenzie, U.S. Navy)



What is



Key West?

by Capt. Charles M. Frechette,
Field Station Key West



FS KEY WEST



Key West is this country's southernmost point within the continental limits of the United States. This stretch of land, three and a half miles long and one and a half miles wide, has a main street that is said to be the longest in Florida since it reaches from the Atlantic Ocean on the south to the Gulf of Mexico on the north.

Key West is protected from the harshness of the seas by the only living coral reef in North America. The reef provides natural beauty and brilliantly colored tropical fish.

Just beyond the reef runs the powerful Gulf Stream. Together, the reef and the Gulf Stream are the home for many varieties of sea life.

The Gulf Stream brings more than fish. It provides a tropical climate, lush plants, and exotic flowers.

The average temperature is 77 degrees, varying between 69 in January and 83 in July. Visitors to the Key West area, and most natives, enjoy the blazing sunsets, the balmy breezes, and the feeling of camaraderie that exists among the people.

In comparison to the Florida mainland, Key West is usually cooler in the summer and warmer in the winter. Summer is the rainy season. Annually, the average rainfall is approximately 40 inches. Although protected by the geography of Cuba which breaks up most Caribbean storms, Key West has been known to have an occasional hurricane but don't let that keep you away.

The island lies at the tip of the Florida Keys, almost 90 miles north of Havana, Cuba and 159 miles southwest of Miami. As a reference, Key West is also 1,100 miles south of the famous winter resorts on the French Riviera. The name *Key West* was derived from the English mispronunciation of the Spanish name for the island, which was Cayo Hueso, or Bone Key. Early settlers thought that Key West was a western extension of the Bahamas.

Despite its seemingly isolated location, Key West is less than four hours' drive from Miami on the famous Overseas Highway, better known as U.S. Route No. 1. There are 42 bridges connecting Key West

to the mainland.

There are about 30,000 Key Westers. The natives of Key West call themselves *Conchs* after the pink shelled mollusk that thrives in the waters around the island.

Most of the Key West natives have family ties in the Bahamas, Cuba, West Indies, and the eastern seaboard of the United States. This mix of people creates a diverse, yet cohesive, mix of culture and customs.

The diversity of Key West and its "live-and-let-live" attitude attracts all types of people. In past years, some famous visitors to Key West were President Harry S Truman and Ernest Hemingway.



President Truman's vacation White House, located on Truman Annex, is being renovated for use as a national landmark. (Photo by PH-3 Frank Mastroni and PH-2 Matthew McKenzie, U.S. Navy)



The Island City

by Capt. Charles M. Frechette

The origins of modern day Key West date back to the early 19th century. The island was once part of the worldwide Spanish empire. In 1815, the small coral island was granted as a gift to Juan Salas, for his valiant service to the King of Spain. Seven years later, in 1822, John Simonton, an American citizen, purchased Key West for \$2000. That same year, the American flag was planted on Key West by Lt. Matthew C. Perry, U.S. Navy.

Key West has many unusual occupations. Among these are salvaging vessels from nearby shoals, manufacturing salt, making cigars, as well as fishing, sponging, shrimping and rum-running.

Many years ago, after the pirates were successfully driven from the island, salt was con-

sidered to be the most attractive potential industry on the Island of Key West. The original 340-acre "salt pond" was surrounded almost entirely by land, flooded only by hurricanes and extremely heavy rains. Its only outlet was a very narrow creek that flowed into the sea. Two early settlers, John Fleming and William Whitehead, undertook extensive measures to start a salt business; however, the salt bonanza never materialized. The main reason that the salt business never became operational was the weather. In the early days of salt production, the sun was the source of evaporating the sea water, leaving the salt as deposits. Rains or storms could ruin that process. Later on, however, salt industries were developed, and those became successful.

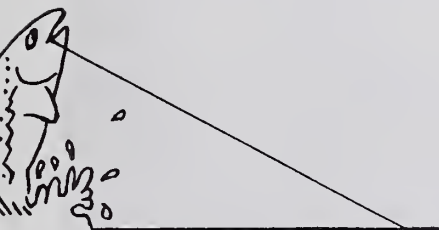
In the region of the first salt venture failure, the convoluted areas of tidal flats and mangroves provided a home for spectacular and beautiful wild birds. It was in this area that the famous naturalist and artist, John Audubon, conducted

his field trips in 1832. Audubon would often rise at 3:00 a.m. to "explore every pond, lake, and bog, often wading through mud up to his knees."

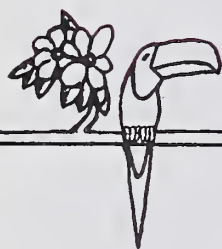
One of Key West's earliest industries was the salvaging of cargo from wrecked or stranded vessels. During good years, more than \$1.5 million of salvaged cargoes were brought into port and sometimes taken to Havana or Nassau where salvages received a high rate of return. After 1828, a territorial superior court was established in Key West, which no longer allowed the exportation of salvaged goods, requiring, instead, their sale in Key West.

Speculators, from all parts of the country, came to Key West to bid on these cargoes. Many prominent families' ancestors were passengers on ships that were wrecked on the reefs off the coastline of Island City. With the development of navigational aids, the salvage industry faded; many, then, focused on fishing and sponging.

In 1831, William H. Wall, for



FS KEY WEST



whom Wall Street in New York City was named, opened a factory in Key West to produce hand-rolled cigars from tobacco grown in Cuba. The factory was the first of its kind in the United States and employed about 60 people.

Leaving the cigar-making industry, which apparently did succeed, we find that the first sponges collected, in the early days of Key West, were in the shallow waters north of the city. Once cleaned and transported to New York City, the sponges brought 35 cents a pound and later exceeded one dollar a pound. Expanding significantly, the sponge industry employed over 500 men who crewed 110 boats, bringing in approximately \$750,000 a year.


By 1874, ocean traffic grew to the extent that Key West welcomed more ships from foreign ports than did the

other southern ports of Charleston, Mobile, and Savannah.

With increased political importance, Key West became the largest city in the state and, commercially, the most successful in Florida. During that time, the cigar-making industry surpassed that of diving for sponges. In 1890, the cigar industry employed 10,000 people, producing over one hundred million cigars yearly. Caught up in this most flourishing business were the Cuban cigar makers, who had migrated to Key West to become part of the industry. Comparing the two businesses, the sponge industry dissipated when a blight took a heavy toll among the sponge beds, and in 1905, citizens from nearby Tarpon Springs, started harvesting Key West's former sponging waters.



Key West yacht harbor. (Photo by U.S. Navy)



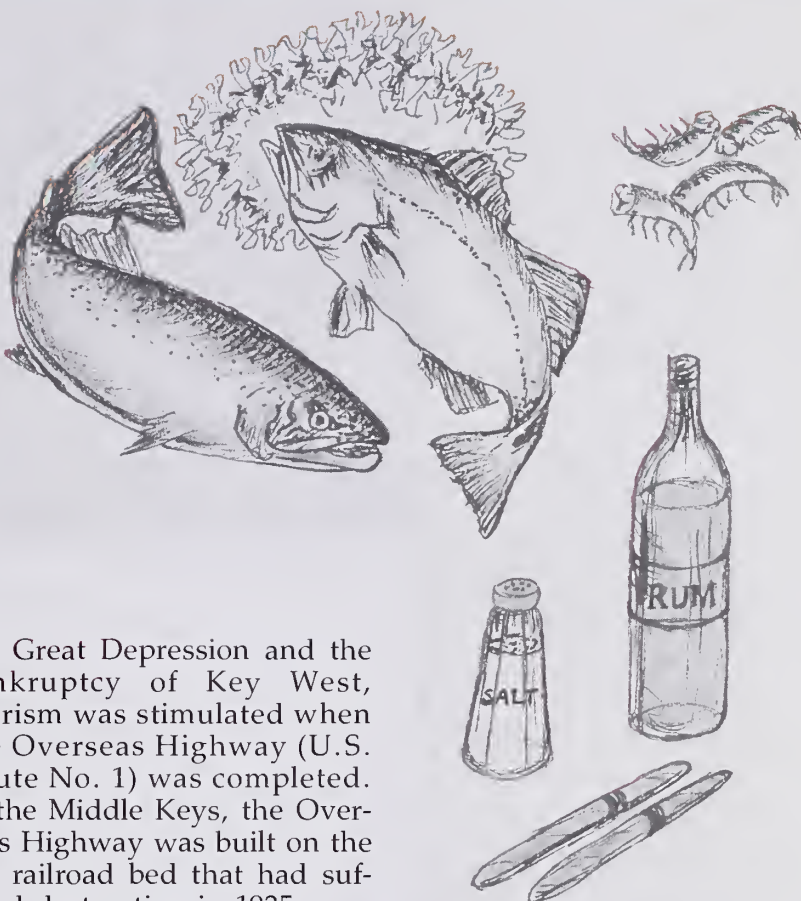
The sponging industry, transitioned from the salvaging business, turned to commercial fishing in the 1920s. Thirty boats with three and four men crews, netted mackerel and caught king fish. During an average winter, hundreds of thousands of pounds of fish were brought to port. Mackerel were worth six to seven cents a pound and king fish brought eight cents per pound. Both commercial and recreational fishing industries have clearly become, and continue to be, one of Key West's prime sources of income. The price, of course, has increased since those years.

Shortly after the turn of the century, prosperity began to dwindle. Strikes and fires in the cigar industry made a move to Tampa a necessary factor. There, in Tampa, the cigar industry flourished.

Despite the extension of Henry Flagler's Florida Coast Railway from Miami to Key West in 1912, the promise of valuable trade and increased tourism did not take place.

With the stock market crash and the Great Depression, coupled with the 1935 hurricane which destroyed the railroad in the Middle Keys, Key West went bankrupt, losing its charter. All governmental functions were turned over to the state, which, in turn, transferred them to the federal government. It was during this time that relief and public works programs provided basic subsistence for the city of Key West.

In 1938, several years after



the Great Depression and the bankruptcy of Key West, tourism was stimulated when the Overseas Highway (U.S. Route No. 1) was completed. In the Middle Keys, the Overseas Highway was built on the old railroad bed that had suffered destruction in 1935.

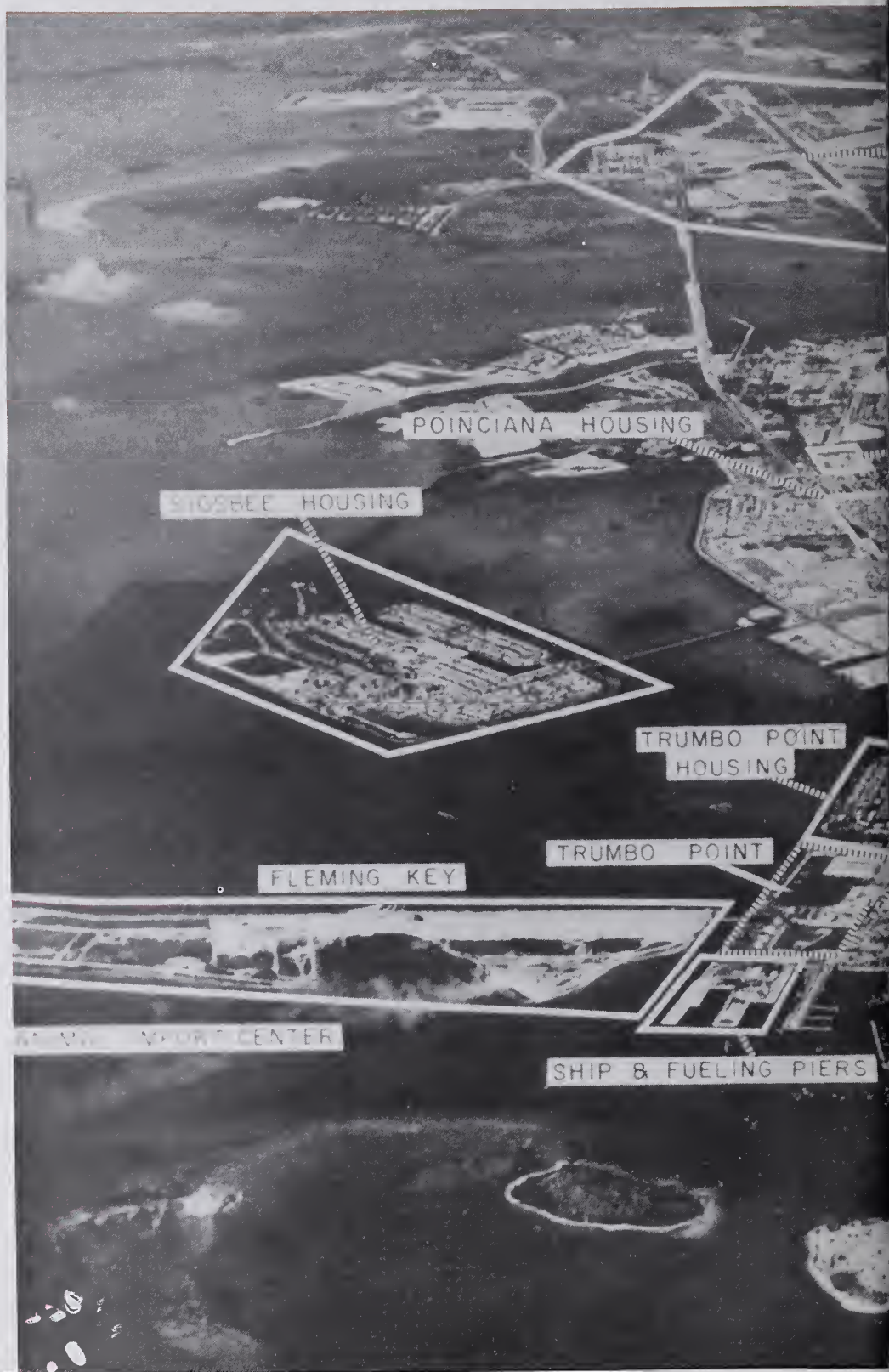
Today, Key West is the 15th largest seafood port in the country. One of the reasons that Key West became a major seafood port is its recently developed shrimping industry. Surprisingly, this industry was accidentally developed. Shrimpers from the east coast of Florida always secured their catch during the daylight hours; however, not until 1949 did a Key West shrimper mistakenly leave his "try net" (used to test waters for the density of shrimps) hanging over the side of his boat when returning to the city for the night. The next morning, when the net was pulled aboard, it was full of shrimp.

This event led to the discovery that South Florida shrimps buried themselves in the underbelly of the ocean during the day. At night they became active in the waters.

Word spread like wildfire and the profitable fishing industry was born. Within a year, there were over 100 shrimp boats operating out of Key West; by 1951, over \$500,000 was spent on docks and other facilities.

The seafood industry is second only to tourism, the latter having an economic impact that surpasses \$350 million per year.

FS KEY WEST





Aerial view of Key West from the West.



Almost the end

Some say that Key West is at the end of the rainbow. Not quite, perhaps, but it is at the end of U. S. Route No. 1.

Each year Key West plays host to the many festivals and sporting events that take place in this tropical paradise. Annually, in October, the people of Key West turn out for the Fantasy Fest celebration. The theme of the fest is to act out, or experience, your fantasy. The celebration calls for costumes, street dancing, and spectacular parades with

by Sgt. Mary Ann Vochim

prizes being awarded to the varieties of "different" people.

Also, celebrated annually is the 1982 "secession" of Key West from the rest of the country which brought about the establishment of the Conch Republic. In the early part of that year, U. S. Customs and Immigration Service constructed a roadblock that separated the Florida Keys from the mainland. People heading back to

the mainland had to prove U.S. citizenship and had to submit to search. In protest to this treatment, the citizens of Key West declared their independence and created the Conch Republic in a mock ceremony on April 23, 1982.

Sunsets are spectacular in Key West. Each evening the people gather in Mallory Square to watch the sun go down over the Gulf of Mexico. Local entertainers, jugglers, acrobats, and musicians entertain in the Square while nature



Sloppy Joe's Bar was a favorite hangout of Nobel prizewinning author Ernest Hemingway. (Photos on these two pages were taken by PH-3 Frank Mastroni and PH-2 Matthew McKenzie, U.S. Navy)

of the rainbow

presents her glorious display.

This beautiful city has plenty of sites and attractions, including aquariums. Rather than become confused or lost in the city, you should ride the Conch Tour Train or the Old Town Trolley on their guided tours and see sights that you normally would not see if you made the trip alone.

Key West is a veritable haven for the artist and the art lover. There are ten galleries and many spontaneous sidewalk shows that draw patrons

from around the world. One of the most unique galleries on the island is the East Martello Museum and Gallery. Located in the East Martello Tower, once owned and operated by the Coast Guard, the museum and gallery has a great sampling of historical and artistic memorabilia of Key West. In this location, a breathtaking view of the Atlantic Ocean and the surrounding areas of the island can be seen.

In Key West, Ernest Hemingway, Nobel prizewin-

ning author, once lived. It was in this location that he wrote *For Whom the Bell Tolls*, *The Snows of Kilimanjaro*, and *A Farewell to Arms*.

Because of our proximity to the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico, most of the sports in Key West involve the water. The visibility in the water seldom falls under 50 feet and you can view the undersea world to your heart's content. Fishing is the most popular sport, followed by boating, diving, snorkeling,

FS KEY WEST



swimming, and windsurfing. For those of you who are into serious exercise, Key West has seven gyms/health spas that offer a variety of services and facilities. Prices for these local spas run from \$18 to \$35 a month; the price, in some of these spas, includes child care.

Now after all that outdoor activity and exercise, you are bound to be hungry. Key West has restaurants of all types and in all price ranges. Anything from fast food to luxurious gourmet dining is offered. In addition to good old American steaks and fried chicken, a wonderful array of the finest foods, including fresh seafood and exotic dishes of various cultures, is available. Various cultures in the area are Polyneesian, Hawaiian, Cuban, Spanish, Italian, and French.

With more than 100 restaurants and over 250 bars, Key West offers an active social environment. There is truly something for everyone in Key West.



Now an art museum and gallery, the East Martello Tower was once a fortress for the Union Army. (Photo by PH-3 Frank Mastroni and PH-2 Matthew McKenzie, U.S. Navy)



Maj. Gen. Fred Woerner presents the Great American Family Award to the McWhorter family. From left to right, Maj. Gen. Woerner, Daphne, Dianne, Randall, and Deane McWhorter. (U.S. Army Photo)

Family wins award

By Capt. Stanley Brown, II

The family is America's most precious resource. Through inner strength and leadership, they enhance the quality of life in their communities and promote pride in our national her-

itage. The Army Family is unique, throughout our nation and especially overseas.

In recognition of family contribution to the military community, the 193rd Infantry Bri-

gade held a competition and recently presented the Great American Family Award in cooperation with the American Family Society to two families in the Panama area.

The McWhorter family was one of the recipients of the award. They are proud members of the 470th MI Group. The McWhorter family has been in Panama since August of 1983.

MSgt. Randall McWhorter is the first sergeant of the newly formed Headquarters Detachment (Provisional). He is active in community events. He coaches youth baseball and basketball and is the catcher on the 470th softball team. Fully supportive of his wife's endeavors as family ombudsman, he assumes an active role with her in publishing the ombudsman monthly newsletter and often edits and types the newsletter.

Dianne, McWhorter's wife, is the 470th's family ombudsman. She devotes many hours on a voluntary basis to helping families and single personnel settle into the community. She publishes a monthly newsletter which is designed to provide community, unit, and other information to the spouses of 470th personnel. The newsletter has proven extremely effective in keeping family members abreast of upcoming events, arrival and departure of personnel, and social functions.

Deane and Daphne, the McWhorter children, help in the community also. Both have conducted community surveys, are actively involved in Sunday school, Girl Scouts and Brownies, and enjoy swimming and ballet.



Field Station Kunia Commander Col. William H. Campbell addresses the crowd at the Change of Command ceremony. (Photo by Sp4 Torry A. Mapp)

Change of Command at FS Kunia

Field Station Kunia bid farewell to one commander and welcomed another June 13.

Col. William H. Campbell assumed command of the field station in ceremonies at Cannoner Field on Schofield Barracks. Former commander Col. Robert M. Bowe received the Legion of Merit during the ceremony. He is now assigned to the Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM) in Arlington, Va.

INSCOM Commander Maj. Gen. Harry E. Soyster passed the colors from Bowe to Campbell.

The new field station commander was the Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) Systems Manager of the All Source Analysis System at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., prior to his assignment here. His career includes staff assignments at the Pentagon, Europe, Korea, Vietnam, and Fort Devens, Mass. He commanded the 335th Radio Research Company supporting the 9th Infantry Division in Vietnam. His most recent command assignment was from 1980 to 1982 when he com-

manded the U.S. Army Field Station Korea. Campbell also served with Bowe in Europe and Vietnam when the two were company grade officers.

The Wisconsin-native earned a Master of Business Administration degree with honors from Texas Tech University. He is a graduate of the Infantry School Basic Course, and the Military Intelligence School Advanced Course. He was an honor graduate at the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, and received highest distinction honors at the U.S. Navy War College.



The Naval Security Group Activity honors the reviewing party. From left to right are Col. Robert M. Bowe, Maj. Gen. Harry E. Soyster, Lt. Col. Raymond P. Cadorette, and Col. William H. Campbell. Leading the Navy unit was CTRC George Arsics. *(Photo by Sp4 Torry A. Mapp)*



Former Commander Col. Robert M. Bowe presents the battalion guidon to Lt. Col. Tracy R. Bair who assumed command of the 1st Operations Battalion recently. *(Photo by Sp4 Harold Shackelford)*



Sp5 Cynthia Polk hands Brig. Gen. Gary L. Turner a program. Turner is the Chief of Staff and Deputy Commanding General for the Western Command (WESTCOM). *(Photo by SSgt. Vicki Ohmacht)*

New battalion commander

The 1st Operations Battalion is also under new management.

Lt. Col. Tracy R. Bair took over the helm in ceremonies outside the FS Kunia tunnel June 7. Former commander Lt. Col. Larry J. Ecuyer assumed command of the Support Detachment July 1. SGM James Haug was also "frocked" to the rank of command sergeant major (CSM) during the ceremony, officially assuming his duties as the battalion CSM.

Bair spoke on excellence in his speech, and also thanked his family for their "outstanding support" throughout his career. Bair and his wife, Karen, have two children: Wendy Lee and Jeff Randall.

Bair received his commission through the Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) in 1969. The Missouri native holds a Master of Science degree in computer science from American University. His assignments have included Panama, Turkey, and Field Station Sinop.

Change of Command at Fort Devens

A change of command took place recently in one battalion and three companies of the 2nd School Brigade, Intelligence School, Devens (ISD). In a multiple Change of Command Ceremony at the Sports Arena on June 28, Lt. Col. Thomas E. Hanlon assumed command of the 1st Battalion from Lt. Col. Charles L. Mielke.

Hanlon received his commission as a second lieutenant in May 1968 after two years as an enlisted soldier and a tour in Japan. He is a graduate of the Military Intelligence Officer Advanced Course and the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College.

Also changing command in the June 28 ceremony were the

leaders of two companies of 1st Battalion. 1st Lt. David J. Clarke took command of Company A from Capt. Thomas R. Evans, and Capt. Lawrence P. Costa assumed command of Company D, newly redesignated from Company E. Capt. James G. MacNeil is the outgoing commander of Company E.

In remarks during the ceremony, Col. Donald York, commander of 2nd School Brigade, praised the contributions made by departing Mielke.

In a Change of Command Ceremony on June 27, Capt. Francelia Lorence received the banner of command of I Company, Staff and Faculty, 2nd Battalion, ISD, from Capt. Joseph Cooper.

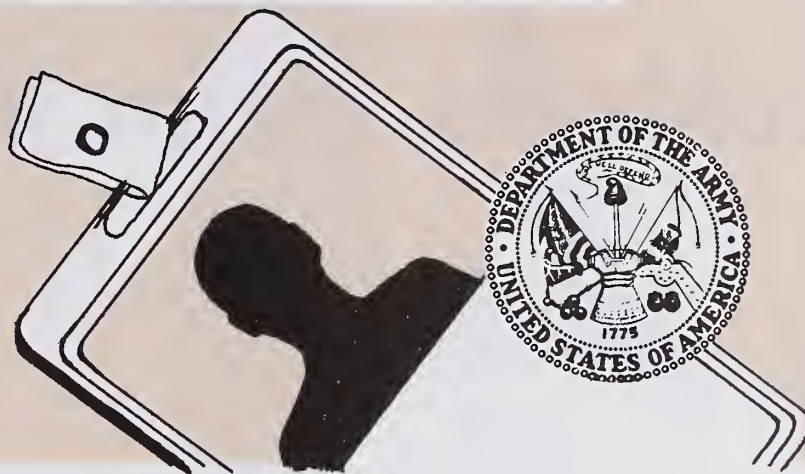
Tribute to memory

Several members of the "Old Guard" at the U.S. Army Russian Institute, along with the Commandant and other staff and faculty personnel, paid tribute to the memory of Oleg Constantinovich Kawiecki on May 24, 1985. Oleg served the U.S. Army Russian Institute from 1961 until his untimely death in 1981 and was the Russian Language Training and Audiovisual Specialist.

The occasion marked the naming of the Russian Institute's new Language Laboratory in honor of Mr. Kawiecki. As the Commandant remarked, however, tribute had, in the past, been paid to Mr. Kawiecki many times over by the comments from former students concerning his dedication to the Institute and the impact which he, personally, had made on their lives as a teacher and as a friend as well as a member of the staff who so professionally operated the Language Laboratory.

It is hoped that the naming of the Language Laboratory in memory of Oleg Constantinovich Kawiecki will serve as a reminder to all future students at the Institute that he and the principles for which he labored are not forgotten.

For your information



Army reduces security clearances

The number of people holding security clearances in the Army dropped by more than 88,000 on October 1, according to Army officials at the Pentagon.

The 10-percent reduction in security clearances was called for by Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger in order to improve security of classified information, according to a Department of Defense official.

The reduction in security clearances came about as part of the Defense Department's efforts to review and re-evaluate security policies and procedures.

Army reductions will be felt in the active force, the Re-

serves and the National Guard. A 10-percent reduction in the number of requests for background and special background investigations is also scheduled for fiscal year 1986.

The active Army, with security clearances for approximately 55 percent of the force, is being directed to reduce top secret clearances by 10,680 and to also reduce secret clearances by 54,046. An additional 724 confidential clearances will also be dropped from the active Army.

The U.S. Army Reserve dropped 605 top secret clearance classifications and reduced by 5,592 the number of

secret clearances. The Reserve also cut back 219 confidential clearances, according to a recently released Army message.

The Army National Guard will also cutback in security clearances. Top secret clearances will be reduced by 499 and 15,382 secret clearances will be dropped. The number of confidential clearances will also be reduced by 1,031.

Besides the initial 10-percent reduction in security clearances, DOD is looking into ways to improve classified document control and ways to better control individual access to classified information.

(Editor's note: This is an ARNEWS release.)

For your information

Accidents claim lives

by Maj. Dennis Kowal, Ph.D.
Command Psychologist

The major cause of death in the Army today is motor vehicle accidents. This often involves the use of alcohol. The Army could save two battalions of soldiers a year if it could stop the useless waste of manpower.

Our stress management training emphasizes ways that commanders can identify soldiers at risk and reduce this costly loss of valuable manpower.

Since 1941 the United States has been involved in three ma-

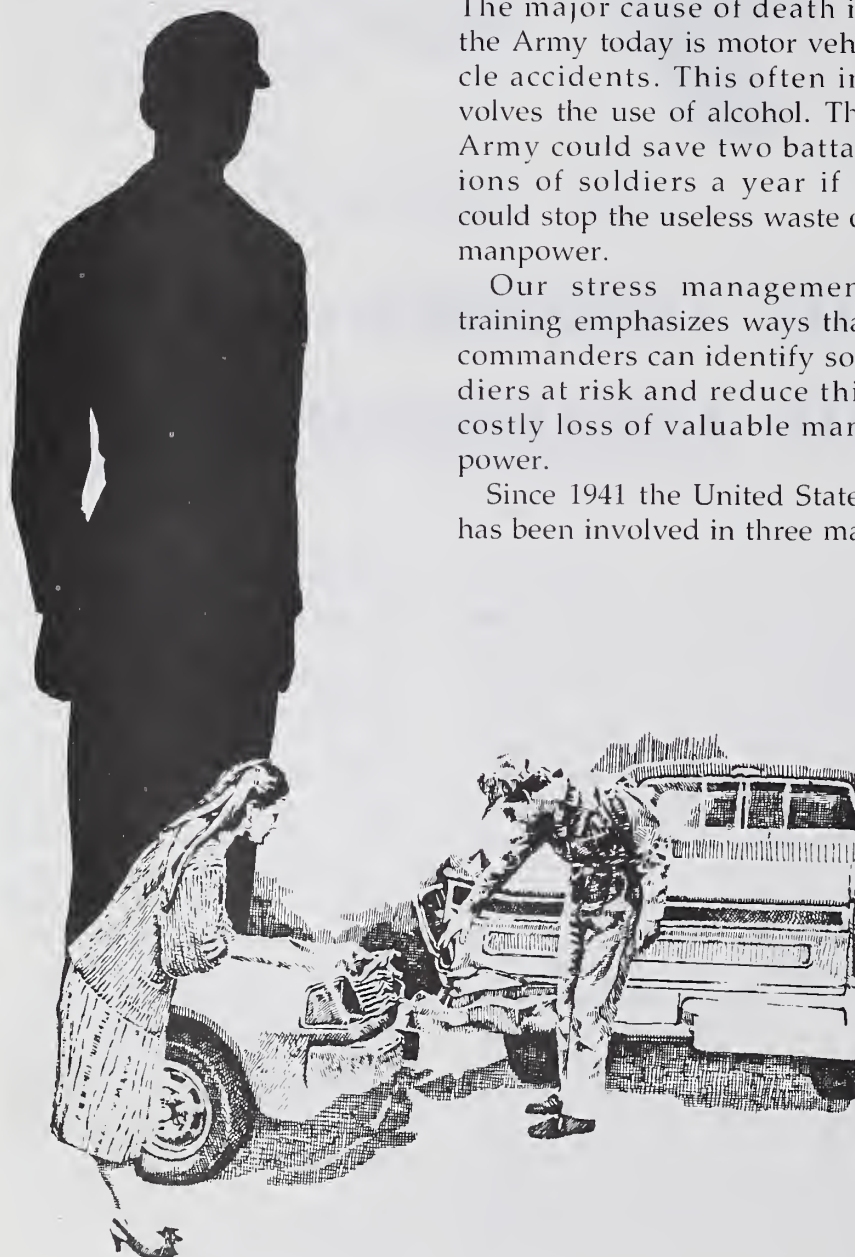
jor military conflicts—World War II, Korea, and Vietnam. During that same period, more than three times as many Americans—1,788,000—have been killed in traffic accidents.

Today, an active duty soldier is more likely to die in a traffic accident than on the battlefield.

The irony is that we have known for years the partial solution to the problem of highway tragedy, and the solution is still available to us whenever we choose to take advantage of it. Seat belts save lives!

Most developed western nations, with the conspicuous exception of the United States, have chosen to require drivers and passengers to wear seat belts. Victoria, Australia, in 1970, became the first major jurisdiction to mandate seat belt use. During the 1970s, the rest of Australia and 30 other countries followed suit. In Australia the use of seat belts climbed from 30 percent to 89 percent after laws were enacted, and fatalities decreased 14 percent nationwide; in two other countries, fatalities decreased by 46 percent.

In Israel, for example, where the law has been in effect since

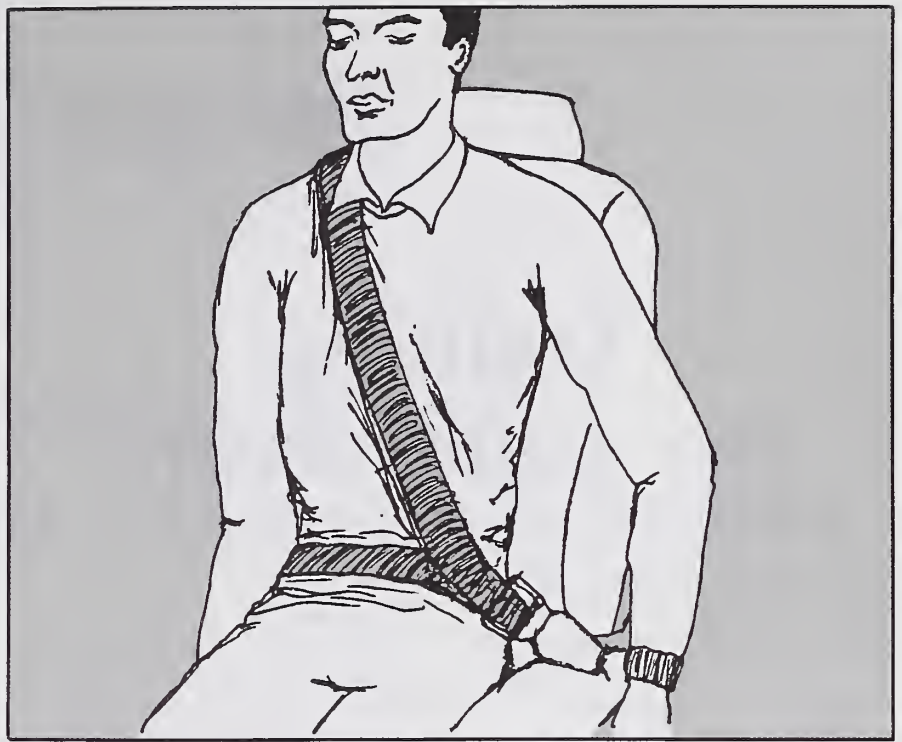


1975, the seat belt use rate has gone from 7 to 70 percent and automobile fatalities have fallen 44 percent. In Sweden, where a similar law was enacted the same year, seat belt usage increased 53 percent with a 47 percent reduction in highway fatalities. One of the most recent national seat belt laws went into effect in January of 1983 in Britain. Already traffic deaths and injuries have been reduced by 20 to 25 percent.

The level of seat belt law compliance can be quite high and it can be quite low. In Puerto Rico, where a law has been on the books (but not enforced) since 1974, usage is around 6 percent as opposed to countries with mandatory usage laws where compliance runs between 60 and 70 percent. In the United States, without a nationwide law, the use rate is about 14 percent.

The Canadian Ministry of Transport studied the impact of mandatory usage laws and discovered why sometimes the laws appear to have a less dramatic impact. The laws resulted in safe drivers wearing their belts more than the unsafe drivers, the result of which is reduced effectiveness.

Seat belt laws often are opposed for civil libertarian reasons—"The government has no business telling anyone what to do in the privacy of their own automobile." This would be a much more impressive argument if it could be shown that the consequences of not wearing a seatbelt affected only the driver or passenger who is killed or injured because they weren't buckled up. Unfortunately that isn't what happens.



The police are called—at public expense. An ambulance is dispatched. Emergency room technicians are put to work. Insurance companies pay hospital and casualty claims. Their policy holders pay higher premiums. The Highway Users Federation, an organization that supports highway improvement programs, estimates that every highway fatality costs a state government more than \$12,000 for police, fire, rescue, court, medical examiners, hospital, and other expenditures. A case involving permanent, total disability costs nearly \$7,000. That's only the public cost; the private costs to individuals is staggering!

The sad fact is that highway accidents account for more than 90 percent of all transport accidents. And the estimated bill for this massive carnage now exceeds 20 billion dollars. Included in that figure are costs for such things as lost productivity. Highway deaths,

for example, result in losses that average more than 20 years of working life. Paraplegia, quadriplegia, permanent disfigurement and brain damage are all commonplace results of automobile accidents. Aside from cancer and cardiovascular disease, no other health care problem creates as great an economic burden as highway accidents. In fact, highway accidents are the leading cause of death for individuals under the age of twenty-four.

Seat belts have been standard equipment on American cars since 1959. The statistical probability is that one third of us will be killed or injured in an automobile accident. Yet most people simply refuse to believe that it could happen to them. And they resist the potentially life saving value of buckling up even though 75 percent of all traffic deaths take place inside the automobile or as a result of being thrown from it.

Training for supervisors

Training for civilian supervisors of soldiers could become more complete and standardized, producing more efficient managers and leaders.

That's what Civilian Personnel Center officials hope will result from the syllabus they have designed for a new Army course titled "Military Personnel Management for Civilian

Supervisors," according to Kathy Black of the Center.

The course supplements Department of the Army Pamphlet 690-12, Introduction to Military Personnel Management, and is designed to make civilian supervisors more aware of military personnel policies and procedures, Black said.

Local civilian personnel offices will design and teach the course in conjunction with military personnel management subject matter experts. The local personnel officers should gear the course to the needs of their organization but must include, at a minimum, the information outlined in the syllabus.

The course applies to all civilian employees who supervise one or more military personnel and should be attended by new supervisors within six months of their first military supervisory assignment.

(Editor's note: This is an ARNEWS release.)

Rank conversion for Army specialists

On October 1, 1985 all soldiers in the rank of specialist five and specialists six were converted to sergeant and staff sergeant, respectively. The conversion could generate requirements for change of rater on enlisted evaluation reports (EERs).

Soldiers are considered qualified to evaluate other soldiers that they supervise provided that they are senior to the rated soldier by either pay

grade or grade of rank (AR 623-205). In the past this has permitted a sergeant to serve as the rater of a specialist five who has an earlier date of rank and a staff sergeant to rate a specialist six without regard to date of rank (AR 600-20). With the grade of rank conversion, soldiers who currently supervise and evaluate soldiers they are senior to only by grade of rank no longer qualify as raters as of October 1, 1985. There-

fore, a change of designated rating officials may be necessary.

U.S. Army MILPERCEN issued the following guidance to ensure that the requirements of this unique situation are met:

- Commanders, personnel officers and PSNCO's should review existing rating schemes to determine if changes are required because of the grade of rank conversion. If so, changes will be made effective September 30, 1985 (this date should be considered the last day of the rating period).

- Change of rater EERs are deemed appropriate and will be submitted provided all other provisions of AR 623-205 are met.


- The "thru" date for these reports will be September 1985 (8509).

For further information contact your supporting MILPO.


For your information


Curbing Fraud, Waste and Mismanagement

by Sgt. Maj. Rudi Williams,
American Forces Information Service

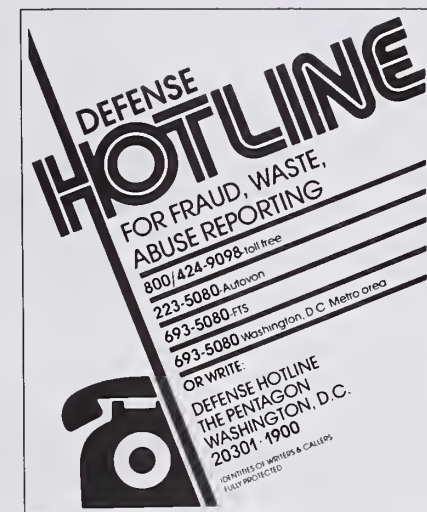
 Two anonymous complaints reported that a civilian engineer was receiving unlawful gratuities from a contractor.

A six-count federal grand jury indictment charged the engineer with accepting bribes, conspiracy, obstruction of justice, and making false statements. The sentence: Five years in prison and a \$20,000 fine.

 An inquiry into an \$88.4 million contract found that \$16.5 million more than needed was spent because of poor contract performance estimates and deficiencies in performance price evaluations. The contract is under review for possible termination.

 A Defense Hotline tip alleged that a DoD investigator falsified information on an official investigative report. The allegation was confirmed and the employee was fired.

These are just some of the many diverse examples of DoD efforts to check fraud, waste and abuse that are outlined in the Office of the Inspector General's Semiannual Report to the Congress. Audit, inspection and investigative activities and accomplishments that save money and improve the management of Department of Defense op-



erations are summarized in the report.

During the reporting period (Oct. 1, 1984, through March 31, 1985) 11 separate DoD internal audit and review organizations issued 8,491 reports with potential monetary savings of more than \$1.6 billion. Their recommendations show ways the Department can trim its spending and increase efficiency.

On the contract audit side, the Defense Contract Audit Agency and the U.S. Army Corps of Engi-

neers issued 27,199 reports and questioned more than \$15.7 million of pre-award and post-award contract costs. Of the reports issued, 7,935 were closed, resulting in a net savings of more than \$2.8 billion.

Criminal investigations during this period resulted in fines, penalties, restitutions and recoveries amounting to more than \$37 million. The Defense Criminal Investigative Service, the Army Criminal Investigation Command, the Naval Investigative Service and the Air Force Office of Special Investigations together closed 7,639 cases. The result: 468 convictions and indictments and 236 contractor suspensions and debarments.

The Defense Hotline program continues to be an important avenue for reporting fraud, waste and abuse according to the report. During the reporting period, 3,941 calls and letters were received. The military service's hotlines recorded an additional 4,111 calls and letters. Significant Hotline cases dealt with unauthorized services, waste of funds, excessive pricing, false reporting, criminal misconduct, abuse of overtime and overpriced spare parts.

For your information

PCSing with a pet

by Donna Bolinger
American Forces Information Service



When it's time for a permanent change of station move, Uncle Sam will transport you, your family and your personal belongings. But when it comes to getting Kitty or Fido to your new home, you're on your own.

If yours is like more than half the households in the United States, you're likely to have at least one pet, probably a dog or cat.

Getting that pet to your new duty station takes planning and preparation, particularly if a long flight is involved.

Moving can be tough on your pet. So tough, in fact, that federal regulations say pets less than eight weeks old and those who haven't been weaned for at least five days can't be shipped by plane. Federal regs also prohibit the shipment of animals in unpressurized cargo sections during extreme periods of heat and cold.

However, the Animal Protection Institute of America says horror stories about frozen puppies and asphyxiated kittens carried in unpressurized and unheated cargo

spaces of planes are few and far between, because almost all aircraft pressurize and control the temperature of these areas.

It's a good idea to visit the vet before your move. This gives you a chance to get up-to-date health records for your pet, a requirement by some airlines and a must when traveling overseas.

Check with the Department of Agriculture to see if you need any other documents to show upon arrival overseas. Even with these papers, you may be required to quarantine your pet for a while. In some countries, that quarantine is long enough to effectively ban pets from entering; it's best to check the rules before you make the commitment.

A prescription from your vet might help a pet prone to travel sickness. Your vet also might prescribe a sedative to relax your pet during the trip, although not all veterinarians agree with this practice.

Pet kennels are required when transporting animals by aircraft.

Airlines accept only one animal per kennel, except in the case of puppies or kittens less than six months and 20 pounds, which can travel two per kennel.

Kennels can be made, rented or purchased from the airline or local pet store.

Things to look for in a pet kennel:

- ☐ sturdy construction with a strong handle;
- ☐ secure latch or hook;
- ☐ good ventilation that won't be blocked if baggage is placed next to it;
- ☐ leakproof bottom;
- ☐ proper size—big enough for your pet to sit up, lie down and turn around, but not so big that your pet gets thrown around;
- ☐ watering device if you're taking a long flight.

Once you acquire a kennel, the Animal Protection Institute of America recommends that you let your pet get used to it. Let it sleep in the kennel for a day or two, gradually extending the length of

For your information

time until it equals one and one-half times the expected length of the trip. To get your pet used to movement while in the cage, you might put the pet in the kennel and take it along in the car when you do errands. A favorite bone or toy in the cage is likely to make the pet feel more secure.

Some airlines let you put a small pet kennel under the seat in front of you, as long as it remains in

place throughout the flight. Because airlines allow only one or two live animals in the cabin on any flight, you'll have to specify your intentions when making airline reservations.

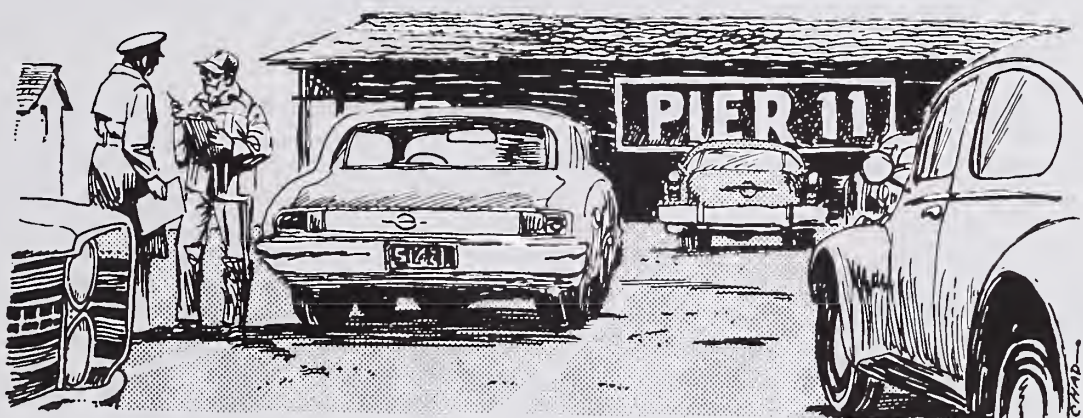
If your kennel won't fit under the seat in front of you, you can ship it in the aircraft's cargo area. When checking in with the airline, kennels count as one piece of baggage, so generally there is no extra

charge for shipping a kennel. If you've already reached your maximum allowable pieces of baggage, airlines will charge an average fee of \$15 for shipment.

Airlines require that you mark the kennel "live animal," and indicate your name, new address and telephone number.

Airline officials recommend you feed your pet well several days before shorter trips, then withhold food or water for 12 hours right before the flight. On longer flights, they recommend feeding the animal just before handing it over at the ticket counter.

As soon as you reach your destination, a leash and plastic bowl that have been carried aboard will be welcomed by your pet, who'll be ready for a walk and fresh water.



Shipping autos overseas

by Donna Bolinger,
American Forces Information Service

Half the excitement of being stationed overseas is getting the chance to travel and see different sites and cultures. This can be a whole lot easier when you have your car with you.

However, shipping your car overseas at government expense when

you make a permanent change of station move is not guaranteed. Host nation or other restrictions sometimes limit this privilege.

If no restrictions apply, service families are authorized to ship one vehicle at government expense. Most host nations allow you to ship

a second car—but you're responsible for making necessary arrangements and picking up the tab for this shipment as well as any import duties that may apply. Your transportation officer can tell you about any restrictions or import duties.

Pre-planning and preparation are the keys to making your shipment come off without a hitch.

Automobile insurance is often more expensive overseas than in the United States. Military Traffic Management Command officials suggest you research insurance rates thoroughly before deciding to ship your vehicle. By arranging insurance coverage before making your move, you're likely to get the most competitive rates, and your car already will be insured when you pick it up overseas.

Because only leaded gasoline is available in many overseas areas, you may need to have your catalytic converter removed. Unleaded gasoline is not available in many countries in Europe and most areas of the Pacific. It may be found in limited quantities in Guam, the American Samoas, the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, Mexico and Canada.

Once you receive your overseas PCS orders, your local transportation officer can provide a waiver letter that allows service centers to legally remove your converter. This catalytic control program is approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to protect a motor vehicle that will be operated overseas where unleaded gas is not available. If you don't remove the converter, you're likely to damage it as well as your engine.

It's wise to get your car into tip-top condition before taking it to the port for shipment. The time and dollars you invest before your move can save you countless headaches overseas—where your car is likely to be subject to strict inspection procedures and parts might not be readily available.

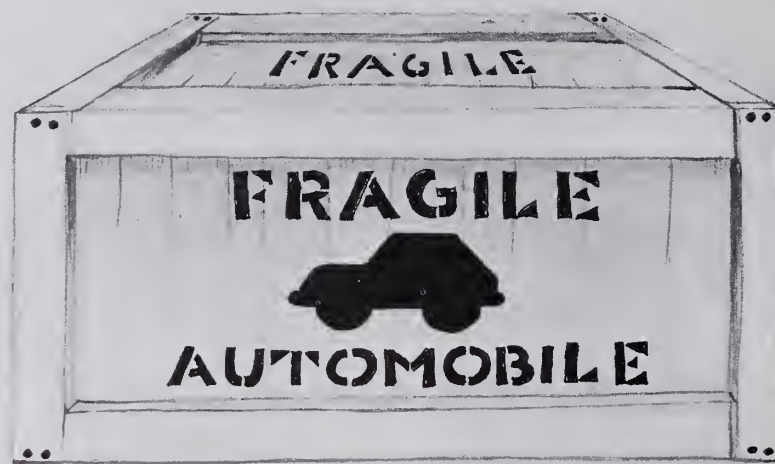
To avoid some of these hassles, Military Traffic Management Command officials recommend these steps:

- Ensure that windshield wipers, hand and floor brakes, lights and the exhaust system are in good operating condition.

- Check to make sure that all glass, including the windshield and windows, and front and rear lights, are free of cracks.

- Charge the battery fully.

For your information



- Protect vehicles with antifreeze to minus-2 degrees Fahrenheit or lower as specified by the shipping port. The government won't pay for damage from freezing.

- Remove any radios, citizen band radios, tape decks, tapes and cassettes not installed as original equipment before taking your vehicle to port. Some countries prohibit the importation of any CB radio, so check with your destination port before PCSing.

- Deliver your vehicles to port with as little gas as possible, since fuel tanks may be drained before shipment.

- Remove any flammable or hazardous materials, including flares, wax, polish and oil, from your car before shipment.

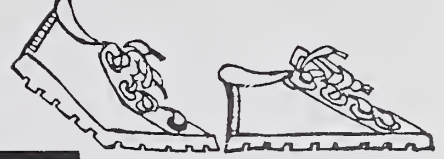
Leasing of vehicles has become more and more popular. Automobile experts estimate that by 1987, 40 percent of all new cars driven in the United States will be leased. Yet, a service member who enters into a long-term auto lease and then gets ordered to overseas duty might have some problems.

Service members have been prohibited from shipping leased POVs overseas for more than 10 years. However, many continue to enter

into vehicle leasing contracts and expect their vehicles to be shipped when they are ordered to overseas duty. When they find they can't ship these leased vehicles, many look for DoD's help in terminating their lease. Unfortunately, DoD can't help.

Most vehicle lease contracts prohibit overseas shipment of leased vehicles, say Military Traffic Management Command officials. However, leased vehicles sometimes "slip through the cracks" past POV shipping authorities. Normally, when a leasing company finds out, it immediately repossesses the car. That creates considerable problems for everyone involved—especially the service member whose car was shipped.

If service members enter into a lease contract while on active duty and are later levied for overseas assignment, it is up to them to terminate their lease or make other arrangements. Often a relatively small termination fee can free you from the lease. Your leasing contract and leasing company will have more details. The Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act of 1940 won't relieve service members of lease obligations.



Friendly sports rivalry

by 2nd Lt. Scott D. Billiglmeier

Diplomacy is known to come in many forms and perhaps the strangest form is the on-going sports rivalry between the 582d MI Det from RAF Alconbury and the Joint Aerial Reconnaissance Intelligence Center (JARIC) at nearby RAF Brampton. It happens every year, usually at the first hint of spring and continues on into the elusive English summer.

This year the rivalry began on April 24 with a 582d versus

JARIC soccer game at RAF Brampton. Although the caliber of play could hardly be considered spectacular, the participation and enthusiasm involved were certainly of the highest caliber. The game ended in a hard fought 6 to 6 tie, with the MVP award going to the referee who did more than just monitor infractions of the rules. His timely, and rather subtle assists, not to mention a few well placed

blocks, helped the 582d stay in the game. More importantly, it allowed the Det personnel to hold their heads high until the next meeting with JARIC on the 582d's home field.

As is usually the case in this rivalry, redemption was but a game away. On June 5 the officers and men of JARIC joined the 582d in celebrating its twenty second year at RAF Alconbury. Also joining in for the "organization day" were members of the 1st Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron and the Joint Services Photographic Interpretation School located at RAF Wyton.

The day's activities included a barbecue, volleyball, relay races, and, of course, a 582d versus JARIC softball game. The 582d, which has a less than admirable intramural softball record, took an early lead. Caught in a rush of hysteria with the thought of winning their first game, the Det scored run after run. As the 582d's score mounted, the look of disappointment became apparent on the faces of their British cousins, as they had on our faces just a month earlier.

It soon became obvious that we could not let them lose just as they had refused to let us lose during the soccer game. Why, they even gave us a





trophy! The lure of even one victory was not enough to risk Anglo-American relations and, more importantly, tradition. Our hits became less and less frequent while our errors, already somewhat reminiscent of the Bad News Bears, increased to even higher levels. As the British score climbed,

so did their morale. In fact it climbed so high that it was difficult to get them to settle for just a tie. But they did, and 10 to 10 was the final score. The day's activities ended on a high note with the awarding of the annual softball trophy and the taking of team pictures.

So as it stands right now,

both teams have trophies but the real proof of athletic prowess has yet to come. The final athletic event for this season is the 582d versus JARIC cricket game. The Americans are the underdogs but we'll give a hint, we've won before! Can we do it again?

You bet!

Golf tourneys at FS Kunia

Field Station Kunia golfers lined up for several awards in recent golf tournaments.

James Haug took the top honor in the senior division of the U.S. Army Support Command Hawaii (USASCH) Golf Tournament held at the Leilehua and Kalakaua courses. In the open division, Randy Mix took third place with Dennis Saylor capturing

fifth. Ken O'Connor finished sixth.

Ralph English finished first in the consolation bracket. The competition was a qualifying tournament for the All-Army trials scheduled for August.

In other golfing action, Randy Mix, Butch Cadorette, Harvey Strickland, and Glen Bonham combined golfing talents to win the "Bowe's

Cup" golf tournament at Leilehua golf course recently. Seventy-six people participated in the event honoring former field station commander Col. Robert M. Bowe.

Ralph English, Jerry Tate, and Gary Wexler took second place. The team of Bob Bannister, Ken O'Connor, Barry Warren, and Jerry Bratu took third.

Davis is powerlifting winner

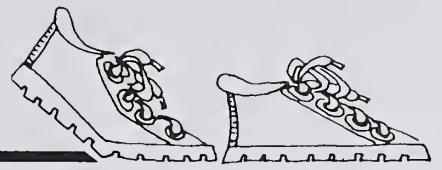
John Davis of Field Station Kunia added the annual Nordic Powerlifting Championship to his list of powerlifting achievements recently. He squatted 584 pounds, benched 430 pounds, and deadlifted 578 pounds to win the 198-pound category. It was his fifth weightlifting title.

Davis lost weight to compete

in the 198-pound class during the competition held at Iaea High School on the island of Oahu. The 22-year-old usually competes in the 220-pound class.

Don Danner and Bob Diehl of Field Station Kunia captured two of three first place honors

in the recent American Cancer Society "Half-Marathon" held at Schofield Barracks. Danner won the runner's division with a time of one hour, ten minutes and 58 seconds. Diehl won the walker's class in three hours, four minutes and 23 seconds. Diehl's win was his first title in eight years of competition.



Hawaii's Volleyball Challenge Cup

by 2d Lt. Robert G. Ortiz

The first INSCOM-Hawaii Volleyball Challenge Cup took place at the Fort Shafter gym recently. The tournament was comprised of teams from Special Security Command (SSC) WESTCOM, Special Security Group; Intelligence and Security Command, Theater Intelligence Center, Pacific (ITIC-

PAC); and Field Station Kunia. Initiated by SSC WESTCOM, and six months in the making, the Challenge Cup was a successful endeavor designed to bring together the Oahu INSCOM elements in an informal and relaxed atmosphere. Lt. Ortiz, SSC WESTCOM, was the overall coordinator for

the inauguration of the Challenge Cup.

The teams were led by their respective Commanders: Lt. Col. John H. Rinaldi of SSC WESTCOM, Lt. Col. James A. Roberts of ITIC-PAC, and Col. Robert M. Bowe of FS Kunia—the eventual victorious team in this double elimination event.

FS Kunia's path to victory included an opening round win over ITIC-PAC, followed by an impressive defeat of SSC WESTCOM. ITIC-PAC then earned the right to play in the championship game with a loser's bracket victory over SSC WESTCOM. However, FS Kunia's group of players proved to be the better team on this day with a 21-7 score in the final game.

The tournament was followed by a short awards presentation of the first Challenge Cup trophy to Col. Bowe and his FS Kunia teammates. Afterwards everyone got together on the lawn near the gym for the post-tournament festivities. There was plenty of food and drink for everyone. There was even a surplus of Col. Roberts' birthday cake supplied by the ITIC-PAC group.

The first Challenge Cup was a great success. It was agreed by all participants that the event should become more frequent if only to bring everyone together again. FS Kunia will host the next tournament; however, ITIC-PAC and SSC WESTCOM both vowed that next time the results would be different.



At the INSCOM Hawaii Volleyball Challenge, Lt. Col. John Rinaldi presents the Challenge Cup to Col. Robert Bowe, then Commander of Field Station Kunia, and the FS Kunia team. (Photo by SFC Licare)

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